REGISTERED No. 1—377.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,268.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	„ 26	Half-yearly	„ 35
Quarterly	„ 14	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

The Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. E. Witherby, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 26th August. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, and on SATURDAY, the 21st idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander W. Grownus, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		August 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave Madras	27
„ Mangalore	13	„ Coconada	29
„ Carwar	14	„ Visagapatam	30
„ Honawar	15	„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Mangalor	18	„ Calingapatam	31
„ Allepper	20	„ Vizianagram	31
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Gopalpore	31
„ Colombo	21	„ False Point	Sept. 1
„ Galle	22	Arrives CALCUTTA	„ 3
„ Negapatam	25		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line home or for transhipment at ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontiyanak, Labuhan, Penang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and ultimately at BAHREIN, and MAHOMRAH.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1051 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves BUSREH	30
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Mahomerah	30
„ Muscat	18	„ Fao	Sept. 1
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bushire	Sept. 1
„ Linga	22	„ Linga	4
„ Bushire	24	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Fao	26	„ Muscat	10
„ Mahomrah	28	„ Guadur	10
„ Busreh	Arrive 27	„ Kurrachee	14
		Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Harrison, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th August 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1,051 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,389 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 489 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.

TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, f sailing at regular

EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, l intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th July 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	August.
RYDAL	D. Reynolds	2284	450	12th—Southampton.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1491	220	10th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	21st—Southampton.
				Sept.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th August 1875, at 3 P.M., from Managon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking Cabin Passengers and Cargo for Aden and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of cargo, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 6th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th July, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undernoted, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From GLASGOW, Saturday.	Liverpool, Saturday.	Bombay, Wednesday.
MACEDONIA ...	...	13th Sept.
TRINACRIA ... 7th Aug.	14th Aug.	8th Oct
EUROPA ... 11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA ... 9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA ... 6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

	Suez.	
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

3 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 Cases Colored Prints.
1 Bale Grey T Cloth.
4 Cases White Mulls.

On account of the concerned :—

B—B—1173, 1174, 1176—3 Cases White Scarfs, 3/9 yards by 40 inches.
1177, 1178 2 Cases Colored Lappets 10 by 38 inches.

MENESSE & Co.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazaar, Fort, by order of mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Jugjeewan Hamjee, the following Shares :—

7 Shares of The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th August, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

200 Superior Moulmein Teak Squares and at the Mazagon Darookhana, about 80 tons superior Teak Boards and Scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of Purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

10 cases white ground prints.
4 „ steam prints.
2 „ muslin.

By order of the Administrator-General—Sundry effects of the late Dr. H. Cummins, consisting of wearing apparel, boxes of surgical and dissecting instruments, lancets, probes, stethoscope, silver speculum, medical books in which there are Diseases of Children, Midwifery, Medical Plants of India, Dr. Jame's Medical Formulæ, Dr. Rigby's Obcsletric Memorandum, Ophthalmic Memorandum, Memorandum of Poison, Diseases and their Treatment, Pocket Formulary, Headaches and their Causes, Instruction to Surgeons, English and French Dictionaries, and other books.

By order of the Administrator General, the property of the late Mrs. Mallet, consisting of dressing and camp tables, teacups and chairs, iron bedstead and reclining sofa, iron safe, lady's dressing case, porcelain dressing glass, lady's workstand, mahogany dressing glass, pictures, magnifying glass, argand lamp, plated spoons and forks, China silk shawl, reading lamp, crockery ware, copper utensils, glassware, stuffed parrot with dome, &c., &c.

By order of the Administrator-General, belonging to the estate of the late F. J. Potter—

A four-wheeled dog-cart.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Phaeton, Buggy, Pony, Books, &c.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 2 P.M., on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. James Roach, a quantity of household furniture, phaeton, buggy, pony, books, &c., of which full particulars will be shortly given.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 7th August 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. —FURTHER CONSIGNMENTS of this WINE have just reached us, and may be obtained in Quarts and Pints. Apply to our GODOWN-KEEPER, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

30th July, 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.	
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 12 per doz.
Vray Canon	„ 16 „
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 „
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 „

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche Rs. 25 per doz.

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's.	Rs. 5-0 per dozen quarts.
Do. do.	„ 3-0 „ pints.

STILL HOCKS,

From G. M. Farstmann Sohn, Mayence.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per dozen qts.
Steinwein	„ 20 „ „
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „ „

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free ; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by

WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,

Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

Table of Contents :—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dietetics and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.—The MATCH—THE ELEVEN *versus* THE TWENTY-TWO—will be RESUMED THIS AFTERNOON punctually at 2 o'clock.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Cricket Secretary.

7th August.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum will be payable on application on and after the 18th instant to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 30th June 1875.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th August 1875.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, on account of CocoaNUT HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th August 1875.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—The SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, (for receiving the Balance Sheet and other Business) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of August 1875, at 3 o'clock P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to the 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A New ELECTION to the Rev. Chas. Green's Scholarship will take place on the 19th Aug. ; application to be at once made to the Secy., Indo-British Institution, Bombay.

BOARD—Comfortable ACCOMMODATION for one or two GENTLEMEN in a healthy situation near the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—Apply "C," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED BY A LADY, teaching in a Native Family, in Music, Singing, Drawing, Fancy Needlework, and the usual branches of an English education. Apply to "L.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

SHACKLETON & Co., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS, 45, BOTOLPH LANE, LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, (if any) to be paid on 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of

1s. 6d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	23s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and	7s. 6d. 9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price set*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES,

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette's Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Trains are arriving in and now and at Bombay, and passed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale, to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The following ILLUMINATION DEVICES (for Gas), viz., "CROWNS," "PRINCE OF WALES PLUMES, WITH RIBBON and MOTTO," "STARS," &c. &c., may be hired for the Illuminations during H. R. H.'s visit.

For terms and further particulars apply to E. T. & Co., at the Office of this Paper.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—THE PRINCE'S PLUMES in PAPIER MACHE, very elegant, sharp, light and durable for many years in any weather, 10 inches high, plain, 5s., decorated in the proper heraldic colours, best gilt, &c. 8s. extra ; 24 inches high 21s., extra for decoration 10s 6d ; 48 inches high 63s., extra for decoration 21s. each ; add 10 per cent. on plain prices for case.

To insure execution in time, orders must be sent immediately accompanied by cash and guarantee for freight per steamer.

ROYAL AND PRINCE OF WALES ARMS all sizes. Address the Papier Mâché Company, Limited, 21, Wellington Street, Strand, London, makers to the Royal Family. Establ-hed 1826.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ WILL GIVE THEIR LAST ENTERTAINMENT ON SATURDAY, 7TH AUGUST,

Under the distinguished and immediate patronage of SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHY, BART, C.S.I.

Tickets at ROSE & Co., Mazlow Street.

NOTICE.—ALLY EFFINDEE, PHYSICIAN and OCULIST, practising for years in Persia, Russia, Turkey and Egypt, in all of which places he has earned great reputation for his many cures of difficult diseases in the EYE, has arrived in Bombay where he intends practising. Parties desirous of consulting him can do the same at his residence from 7 A.M. till 12 noon, or if required he can himself call at gentlemen's houses. Advice and medicine given gratis to those not being able to pay for the same. No. 1, Bora Bazar Street, Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street.

THE JAFFER ALI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED) AT SURAT.—WANTED, A MILLWRIGHT ENGINEER. Apply to TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,

Bombay Agents.

No. 7, Church Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tansa Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLEAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to the 14th August next, inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received on various dates by the Undersigned in the current month for CERTAIN ANNUAL CONTRACTS for 1876-77. Full particulars can be ascertained on application at this Office.

JOHN B. FENWICK, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 3rd August 1875.

THE BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Five per share will be payable to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

ROOF BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following QUANTITIES of 1 inch thick MOULMEIN TEAK BOARDS :—

100 Tons of not less than 12 feet in length, by 6 to 7 inches wide.

50 Tons of not less than 5 feet 6 inches in length, by 6 to 7 inches wide.

To be delivered at the rate of not less than 15 Tons and 10 Tons per month respectively, commencing from 1st January 1876.

The Boards to be of the best quality sawn exact to sizes, from well Seasoned Timber, in good and sound condition, to be free from all defects, and subject to the approval of the Locomotive Superintendent.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Roof Boards," and which must specify the rate per load of 50 cubic feet delivered at Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tender.

Person to whose Tender shall be ACCEPTED will be required to enter into a contract and FIND SECURITY equal to 10 per cent upon the estimated aggregate value of the Roof Boards to be supplied by them.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 27th July 1875.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely worked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. MICHAEL (otherwise MIGUEL) ANGELO DE GA, the eldest surviving brother of the late ANTHONY GEORGE DE GA, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED with Mr. PRANJIVUNDAS BHAURAND for the ABSOLUTE SALE to him of all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND or GARI called or known by the name of Cuttowry or Bombiha Bombiacha Tooora, situate in Girgaum, on the North side of the road leading to Breach Candy, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolechwar, containing by admeasurement 4,764 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North partly by a public passage, and partly by the property of Dossabhoy Dinshaw, on the South by the road leading to Breach Candy, on the East partly by the property of Igreja de Nossa Senhora de Esperance, partly by the property of Wittoba Bhugwan Panday, partly by the property of Wittoba Jeewanji, partly by the property of Purshotum Atabhai, and partly by the property of Hurrichand Nilkaji, on the West partly by the property of Ramchunder Manockji, and partly by the property of Janardhun Gopal, all which said premises are numbered 307 in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax, and are and have for some time past been in the occupation of Russord Puddonji and others. ALL PERSONS having, or claiming, any right or interest whatever to or in the said property, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Trust, Gift, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale shall be completed free from, and without reference to, any such claim.—Dated this 30th day of July 1875,

ARDESIR FRAMJEE,
Solicitor for Purchaser.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

JUST OPENED OUT, EX P. & O. S. S. PESHAWUR AND GEELONG,

SCARVES, TIES, BRACES, BELTS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

WINDSOR SCARVES.

	Rs. a.
To tie in Bow, Knot, or to wear with ring, plain colours, blue, black, or white spots	2 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 6TH AUGUST, 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday manifested a decidedly quieter feeling, the sales being only 12,000 bales and spot prices as quoted by Reuter showing a decline of 1/16d. in Fair Comrawuttee and ¼d. per lb. in Good Fair Ginned Broach.

This morning's report is quiet but steady, probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 1,000 bales.

It is evident that the position has not yet arrived at which a permanent advance is probable. Not only are Stocks too heavy to admit of it, but trade in Manchester is not improving so quickly as might have been expected, and until we see a better demand for goods, dulness in the raw staple must be expected.

Yesterday's message from New York quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot at 14¼ cents, futures ⅛ per lb. lower. The day's receipts at the ports were 400 bales and the exports to Great Britain 800 bales, against 1,000 bales, and nothing on the corresponding date last year.

General Produce in London yesterday was unaltered in every respect.

Reuter's weekly quotations for metals show no change, except for Yellow Metal Sheathing which is ¼d. per lb. lower.

In Rupee Paper 4 per cents. are quoted at 92, an advance of ¼, but other denominations are unaltered, Fours and a half 92½, Fives and a half 97½.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday, although still evincing unusual strength, is a shade less favourable than previously, the Reserve having decreased by £625,000 as against a decrease of only £187,500 in Discounts, Bullion being unchanged. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities now stands at 50½ per cent. as compared with 51 per cent. a week ago. In the open market, however, the feeling is evidently in favour of a decline still, as 6 months' sight bills are discountable at 3 per cent. and short dated paper at 2 per cent. Consols this morning we notice are quoted as 94½, a fall of ⅛, which in all probability indicates that a reduction in the Bank rate had been anticipated previously. French Rentes are again quoted at 105 ex-Coupon.

Bar Silver continues to be given by Reuter at 56d. per oz., but private messages are said to quote 56⅛d. and the Bank's drawing rates on India are also higher. This if correct, however, has had no effect here to-day on the contrary. STERLING EXCHANGE if anything has been the turn easier, there have been more buyers than sellers of bills, and unless supported by home advices, the probability seems to be that the late advance will not be maintained. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 9 11/16d. per rupee.		
do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 1/32d.	"	
Credits 3	" "	1s. 10 1/8d.	"
Documents 3	" "	1s. 10 3/16d.	"

Calcutta is unaltered and we have not heard of anything doing in Government Paper.

The SHARE market has been less active to-day and in most instances an easier tendency has been shown. Bank of Bombays have given way a half per cent. Press property is unaltered. In Spinning and Weaving shares, Bombay United show a decline of Rs. 25, but Fleming have advanced Rs. 30, Great Eastern Rs. 10 and Orientals Rs. 5 per share.

In COTTON we do not hear of any purchases on European account and the market may accordingly be called quiet at previous prices. The receipts yesterday were only 91 bales, making 1,668 bales for the week against 2,368 bales last year. The total since 1st September last is now 1,332,911 bales against 1,312,249 bales last season.

FREIGHTS are unchanged in every way, Steamers being nominally £1-15 and sailing ship £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are dull and unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New...	740
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China	250
40,000	2814	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	112
60,000	250	all	13 do.	Oriental Bank	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,301
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	725
150	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	850
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
1,200	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.....	3,300
175	1,000	all	...	Bullion	700
500	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)...	540
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	333
400	250	all	64 ps	Bombay Cotton Co.....	85
400	1,500	all	32 ps	Carwar Co.....	903
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	90
1,200	1,000	all	175 ps	Dhulia Press Co.	3,900
500	500	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.....	200
1,000	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,125
1,000	1,000	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co. Ltd.	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framjí Cowasjí Press Company	300
300	50	all	100 p.s	French Press Co.....	271
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.....	375
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Gin Co.....	420
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1180
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	580
490	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.....	415
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.	900
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	940

* Per share, for the half-year.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 31st July 1875 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	108,15,113	7	10
Other Deposits	69,85,229	15	0
Cash Credits.....	3,81,335	2	5
Post Bills	10,832	15	9
Reserve Fund	4,50,000	0	0
Special Reserve Fund			
Rs.	241,61,713	9	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes at H. Offices.....	94,28,273	2	2
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	40,19,689	8	3
Govt. securities.....	37,84,934	8	0
Loans	14,29,723	8	4
Account of Credits	5,11,424	0	0
Moveable Bills discounted	25,82,323	7	0
Dead Stock	2,28,618	7	10
Bills of Exchange.....	8,12,295	14	8
Due by other Banks.....	10,70,431	0	0
Rs.	241,61,713	9	0

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 31st July 1875.

Open, 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	62,245	12	0
Merchandize	1,76,263	0	0
Electric Telegraph.....	320	0	0
Municipal Traffic.....	612	8	0
Total Rs.....	2,39,941	4	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles..... Total Rs.	1,44,452	1	5
Increase Rs.....	95,489	2	7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. s. MANZALEH, 1,267 tons, Captain P. L. Rode, sailed yesterday for Colombo, in ballast.

THE S. S. COOMASSIE, 908 tons, Captain J. Graham, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. ADEIA, 781 tons, Captain W. E. Bruce, sailed yesterday for China &c. with extra China mail, and general cargo.

THE SHIP SULIMA, 1,148 tons, Captain J. Starkey, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Moulmein, (June 8th) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP MAGDALA, 1,239 tons, Captain R. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a cargo of 42,326 sleepers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Pelly & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain G. G. C. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Widdicombe, Mrs. Fleming and three children, Lieut. Pringh, Mr. Abdool Hussen, and twenty-seven deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Sulima	Starkey	Moulmein, June 8.
6	Punjaub (s).....	Stevenson.	Persian Gulf, July 29.
	Magdala	Jones	Liverpool, Apr 6.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Manzaleh (s)	Rode	Colombo.
	Adeia (s).....	Bruce	China &c.
	Coomassie (s).....	Graham	Rangoon.
	Sumatra (s).....	Orman	Venice &c.
	Visam (s).....	Fith	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Punjaub, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee. Steamer Patna, to Coast & Calcutta.

MADRAS.

Aug.	ARRIVAL.	
3	Mirzapore (s).....	Southampton.
Aug.	DEPARTURES.	
3	Oliver Madelane	Calcutta.
	Marie Louise.....	Coconada.
	Lacydon	Marseilles, via Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 280 bales cotton, Venichund Joiadass ; 450 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Pemsee s, 59 bales wool, Heerjee Nursee ; 400 bales cotton, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co. ; 97 bales cotton, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 56 bales cotton, Nugindass Premchund 113 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Callianjee ; 54 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

India s, 58 bales cotton, Khatow Muckunjee ; 103 bales cotton Minbeerchiee Vithildass ; 60 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co. ; 2,400 bags wheat, Stearns Hebert and Co.

Vixen s, 3 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co.

Strathclyde s, 4,300 cwts. wheat, Knoop and Co. ; 801 cwts. wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co. ; 80 bales wool Govindjee Canjee ; 27 bales wool, Cursandass Nansey ; 104 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co. ; 8 bales wool Alsen Riche and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Yerbino s, 666 bags gingely seed, BISN Co. 17,857 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Peshawar s, 10 cases falmawa and Sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee 3 bundles E teeth, Gairabhoy Peerbhoy ; 10 bales cotton waste, Eduljee Nusserwanjee ; 140 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 131 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 155 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co. ; 56 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 28 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 36 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 10 chests opium, Jewaharmull Bulsookrey ; 128 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 123 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 50 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen John Mahamed ; 7½ chests opium, Hanmutram Hardeedass ; 34½ chests opium, Rehemoobhoy Hapibbhoy ; 45 chests opium, Tenchund Luchmeeram ; 6 chests opium, Gunshamdass Sewpursad ; 6 chests opium, E D Lungraan ; 17 bundles E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 13 chests opium, S and D Futtakia ; 16 chests opium, S N Talatee and Co ; 14 chests opium, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 5.

Thomson, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Damoh.
Boyd, Surg, Bengal 14th Sikhs, on sick leave, from Rewal Pindee.

AUGUST 6.

Cadell, Lieut, Madras 19th Regt N I, on duty, from Deesa.
Anderson, Major, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
O'Brien, T M Surgeon Major, on leave from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 6.

Thompson, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Boyd, Surg, Bengal Med Dept, on Medl Cert, to England.
Cadell, Lieut, Madras 19th Regt N I, on duty, to Madras.
Shipton, Surg Major, Bombay 2-25th Foot, on sick leave, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 3.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence from his station :—

Mr F E Gibson, Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Kistna Dist, sick leave not exceeding thirty-days, under Section 18 (b) of the Civil Leave Code.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Richard Kaye Puckle to be Director of Revenue Settlement.

Mr James Burn Pennington to be Collr and Mag of Tinnevelly.

Mr C Rundall, Depy Director of Revenue Settlement, to act as Director of Revenue Settlement during the absence of Mr Puckle on leave, or until further orders.

Maj C J Stuart, Asst Director, 1st grade, to act as a Depy Director of Revenue Settlement during the absence of Mr Goodrich, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Edward Stokes to be Sub-Secy to the Board of Revenue, but to continue to act as Secy during the absence of Mr J Grose on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Arthur Galton to be Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Canara, but to continue to act as Sub-Secy to the Board of Revenue during the employment of Mr H E Stokes on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Charles John Crosthwaite to be Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Bellary, with effect from the date on which that appointment was vacated by Mr J B Spedding, but to continue to act as Head Asst and Joint Mag of that Dist during the absence of Mr J F Soanth on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr Gordon Thomson Mackenzie, Asst to the Collr and Mag of Nellore, to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Coimbatore, without prejudice to his appointment as Actg Head Asst in the latter Dist.

Mr Frederick Edward Gibson to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Arcot, but to act as Head Asst in that Dist during the employment of Mr A L Lister on other duty, or until further orders.

A Krishna Row, Tahsildar of Kadiri, to act as Depy Collr and Mag for Genl Duty, Cuddapah, until further orders.

Mr G Phillips Bevan, Depy Collr Genl Duty, Salem, to act as Depy Collr in charge of the Treasury in that Dist, during the employment of Mr J W Johnston on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Frederick Brooks Atkinson will be considered as having acted as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of the Cuddapah Dist from the 24th May to 6th July 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr E Gibbon, Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Kistna Dist, reported his return to India and arrival at Bombay on the 29th instant.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Forty, Inspr of Schools, 2nd Division, furlough for nineteen months, from or after the 1st Sept 1875 under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt R R E Brackenbury, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Godavery Dist two months' privilege leave, under Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr John Sturrock to be Under Secy to Govt in the Department under the Chief Secy.

The appointment of Surgeon-Major H McE. Ross, M D, to act as Civil Surgn, Vellore, notified in the "Gazette" of the 12th June 1875, will be considered as having been made without prejudice to his military duties.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieut J N Maclean, R C, 2nd in Comd and Squadron Officer 1st Light Cavy, on furlough on private affairs for one year, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The Right Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Maj H P Hawkes, Dy Asst Commissary-General, 1st class, to act as Asst Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, Maj G J D Hall, Dy Asst Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, to act as Depy Asst Comsy-Genl, 1st class Maj J D W Sewell, Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl, 1st class, to act as Depy Asst Comsy-Genl, 1st class, and Capt A C G Brady, Actg Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, to act as Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl, 1st class, from 1st May 1875, during the absence on leave on private affairs of Lt-Col G R Badlin, Asst Comy-Genl, 2nd class, or until further orders.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Dept :—

Sub Conductor Richard Hughes, to be Conductor, vice Sub Conductor Serj James McMillan to be Offg Sub Conductor, from the 1st July 1875, vice Conductor Hooper pensioned.

Maj Charles McLancy, Probationary 2nd Asst Comy-Genl has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Dept in G O G G No 531 of 1864, republished in Madras G O G No 276, dated 22nd July 1864.

Para 1—With reference to para 13 of my despatch No 64, dated 3rd Dec 1874, I have to inform you that I have decided that the four months' leave on medical certificate granted to Capt C B Smith, C S I, is to take effect from the 9th Dec 1874.

Capt Smith has been allowed to receive Indian pay and allowances from the 19th Sept to the 9th Dec, but that period is not to reckon as service for pension.

The services of Lt A W D Campbell, H M's 10th Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Political Dept.

Maj J C Taylor, R A, Chief Instructor of Garrison Instruction Bangalore, is granted furlough on medical certificate to Scotland, accordingly, for six months, with permission to embark from Madras.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the 1st August 1875, under the provisions of G O G G No. 1 of 1875, republished in Madras G O G G No. 1, dated 4th Jan 1875 :—

Lt-Coll (Bt-Col) William John Tweedie, Infantry—Ordinary Pension £ 456-5, Extra Annuity £ 594-17, to be paid in England.

Lieut-Colonel Edward Gervase Campbell Staff Corps, Ordinary Pension, 365 Copies, and value of Annuity, £2,640 to be paid in India.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Maj J. C. Gunnis, S. C. Sub-Asst Comy-Genl, 1st Class, on furlough on private affairs for 1 year and 4 months, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

The following appointment has been made by the High Court in the Div of Madras :—

Mr. C. H. McBride, Mag and Depy Tahsildar on the Pulney Hills, to be Dis Munsif of the Upper Palneys.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Henry Bidewell Grigg to be Asst Comr of the Nilgiri Hills.

Maj A F F Bloomfield, Supdt, Central Jail, Salem, to act as Supdt of Prisons for the Town of Madras during the employment of Maj Rowlatt on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr J W Johnston, Depy Collr and Mag, Salem, to act as Supdt Central Jail, Salem, during the employment of Maj Bloomfield on other duty, or until further orders. This cancels Mr Johnston's appointment as notified in the "Gazette" of the 27th inst.

Capt T Price, Asst Supdt of Police, North Arcot, retd to India, from furlough, on the 17th June 1875.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 5, Act IV of 1871, the Govr in Council hereby appoints Mr A J Dodson, Actg Chief Engr, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to be a Member of the Local Fund Board of the Kurnool Circle for three years, or until his successor is appointed, vice Mr J H Latham, who has left the country.

Under the provisions of Section 6, Act IV of 1871, the Govr in Council hereby appoints Mr R E Spencer, Asst to the Collr and Mag of Chingleput, to act as Vice-President of the Local Fund Board of the Chingleput Circle until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W P Austin, Actg Sub-Collr of North Arcot, assumed charge of the Vellore Stipend Pay Office from Mr A L Lister on the afternoon of the 22nd inst.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSUMPTION OF CHARGE

Mr. A. P. W. Begbie, Actg Depy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, assumed charge of the office in the forenoon of the 19th July 1875.

HIGH COURT—7TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

319-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bhughoobhoy Premchund and another v L A Blaschcck—Chalk and Turner. —Part heard.

478-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Elizabeth Saristedt v The Agra Bank, Limited—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

406-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—The Morarjee Gocouldass S and W Co v Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia N—Jefferson and Payne.

370-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoosein v Peter Ewart and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.

543-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Ahomed Hoosein and others—J C Canna.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babunjee Penker and another v Hunnabai alias Rahelbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Judgmennt.

325-74—Crawford and Bovey—Foolvahoo widow v Gomtiab widow—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

LONG CAUSES.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Bhookendass Vishbookundass—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

606-74—Mr Fletcher—Doolub Raghowjee v Kasserbai widow.

526-74—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Sallimon Ayab v Mahomed Hají Ally—Lynch and Tobin.

525-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Toolseydas Culliandas v Jetha Varia and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

397-72—Fletcher and Smith—Robert Elworth and others v Purchotum Megji—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

98-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Kokobai and another v Luckmidass Kimjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

280-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Lookmonjee Keekabhoy v Hemraj Jessang—K Mojee.

115-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Abgo Taleb v Jethabhoy Luckmidass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

167-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Tribhoovundas Hurri Valubdas v Lsone Jahier—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

254-72—Lynch and Tobin—Magla Chowes Cara and others v Essa bin Kalliffa—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

168-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchra and others v Cassum Moose and others—Jefferson and Payne.

592-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Abba Soocoor Beg Mahomed v Cooverjee Pragjee—Lynch and Tobin.

512-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jaitha Goo'abchund and others v Dolla Manchund and others—Jefferson and Payne, Chalk and Turner.

45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Magla Chowcara and others v Asbai widow—Chalk and Turner.

114-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—D Tyabjee Hormusjee B v Cursetjee Hormusjee B—In person.

29-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Trabjee and others v Joosub Ahmed and others—Crawford and Bovey, Rimington Hore and Langley, and M. B. Barbhaya.

147-75—Fletcher and Smith—R Crawford Antrobus v Heerjeebhoy Jamal—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Matrimonial Jurisdiction.

372-75—Prescot and Winter—Julia Eufina DeGa v Michael Angelo DeGa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ANGELO—July 31st, Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Colonel John A. Angelo, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIOTT—July 31st, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain E. Marriott, Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

APCAR—2nd August, 1875, at his Residence, No. 21, Garden Reach, Calcutta, Thomas Arioon Apcar, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. Apcar & Co., aged 53 years.

GREEN—July 30th, at Poonee, Orissa, May Calabrooke, the beloved child of W. R. Green, Bengal Police, aged 1 year, 7 months and 16 days.

SMITH—July 27th, at Trichinopoly, Clement Roma Smith, son of Revd. Clement Smith, Chaplain, aged 5 months and 18 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

THE revision of the Indian Customs' Tariff which was decreed at Simla on Thursday is based mainly on what are known to have been the recommendations of the Tariff Committee that sat at Calcutta last January. The abolition of all export duties, except those on indigo and rice, is a larger development of the wise policy Lord Northbrook introduced when he set free the wheat trade, and it will give general satisfaction. Exporters of hides and skins, of seeds, oils, and spices, will all experience the benefit of this change; but its stimulating effect on the export trade of the country may be expected to be principally manifested in the increase of shipments of Indian cotton goods to foreign markets. In the present depressed state of trade, Bombay millowners will probably hail with special delight a reform in the tariff which gives them the opportunity of competing with English manufacturers in the markets of the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and on the coast of China, with all the natural advantages which proximity confers, and without being cruelly hampered by the artificial embarrassment of a tax levied on their goods before they leave India by their own Government. The superiority in Indian yarn and cloth which has, for the time at least, driven Manchester out of the field so far as regards the sale of goods of like make to those produced here, will now be maintained throughout the whole East, and very bright prospects are thus opened to an industry which assuredly deserves every legitimate encouragement at the hands of the Government of India.

But what evil genius can have persuaded the Government to clog this valuable concession with such a counterpoise as the imposition of an import duty of 5 per cent. on long stapled raw cotton? Why, having done its best to assure to the cotton industry of India a prosperous present, does it deliberately deprive that industry of a brilliant future? No doubt, the Indian manufacturers have cause for rejoicing in the resolution finally taken by the Government not to comply with the demand of Manchester, but to retain the 5 per cent. import duty on English cotton manufactures. They could hardly have dared to hope that Lord Northbrook would set their trade with foreign countries free, while continuing to levy a protective duty for their benefit on their rivals' trade with India. To be protected at home, and set free to worry and destroy the trade of Manchester abroad—this is a state of bliss to which the gentlemen who are fond of exhibiting themselves before the public as the victims of the greed of Manchester can scarcely, in their most sanguine moments, have aspired. But Lord Northbrook is much too cautious a Viceroy to have given Lord Salisbury's Lancashire friends such a severe slap in the face without being prepared to offer them ample compensation for the insult immediately afterwards. This compensation is provided by the clause in the decree which virtually prohibits the extension of the cotton industry of India beyond the limits at present imposed upon it by the shortness of staple of the cotton grown in this country. As we have often pointed out, the loss of the Indian market for the coarser yarns and cloth now manufactured in Bombay is in itself a matter of very small consequence to Manchester; and it would be treated with contempt as quite insignificant if the English manufacturers had any security that the competition would not ere long be extended far beyond existing limits. The secret cause of their disquietude, and of the outcry raised for the total abolition of the import duties on cotton goods, is the probability, which they have the shrewdness to understand is a very strong one, that India will not be content with what she has already achieved; but will, if left alone, soon begin to compete with Manchester in the manufacture of the finer cotton fabrics. They foresee, in fact, that the whole of their trade, and not merely a very small part of it, will soon be endangered, if the Indian Government cannot be induced to restore to them perfect freedom of competition. Lord Northbrook now refuses indeed to give them direct relief from anxiety by removing the duties on their goods, but he serves their purpose quite as effectually by taking away from Indian millowners the privilege of importing long-stapled cotton free of duty. For, after all the experiments that have been made during many long years to manufacture the same qualities of goods from Indian as from American cotton, we may take it as a settled thing that fine goods cannot be made by machinery out of short-stapled cotton except at a cost which would render them unsaleable. It is also, we may assume, certain that no material change can be effected in the relative values of Indian and American cotton. Notwithstanding all the money spent to improve the growth of cotton in India, and notwithstanding the confident assertions we are constantly hearing about the improvements actually made, it is a fact which can be ascertained by any man of common observation, without the help of a Cotton Commission or a paternal Government, that the difference in price between American and Indian cotton remains as great now as it was before the American War, if it has not even been increased. Nor can we hope that the action of the Bombay Government, in setting aside without discussion or explanation the report of the Cotton Frauds Commission, and calmly appointing an acting Inspector-in-Chief in Major Moore's place to teach the people of Western India how to grow, clean, and ship cotton, will have the effect of converting Fair Dhollera cotton into New Orleans. The power of Government in this country is great; but, whatever members of Council and Secretaries may imagine, it is not yet equal to the task of making figs grow on thistles, or changing geese into swans. Indian millowners cannot, therefore, get out of the groove in which they are now labouring, and succeed in manufacturing fine goods, unless they are allowed to import long stapled cotton from abroad. Whether they could in any case make up such cotton cheaply enough to compete with Manchester is a question that we cannot pretend to answer; but if, as many persons in England anticipate, New Orleans cotton goes to sixpence a pound next season, the experiment might and would have been tried but for the obstacle now placed in the way by the Government of India. Lord Northbrook cannot have any firm grasp of the true principles of commercial legislation, or he would never have consented to the adoption of such a retrograde policy. What has he done? He has absolutely brought into existence a new form of protection for the benefit of Manchester in order to counterbalance the old form of protection maintained in the interest of India. Instead of setting both countries free to take their chance in the fair field of competition, he hampers English trade with one kind of duties and Indian trade with another, and so does his best to injure the cotton industry both here and at home. In comparison with such a short-sighted policy, that of repealing the import duties on Manchester goods would be not merely statesman-like but considerate towards India, which country would be at all events left at liberty by it to attempt new modes of developing her industry; and we shall be greatly surprised if the public, both here and at home, do not protest strongly against the Government of India's unwarrantable interference with the right of the Indian manufacturer to buy his raw material in foreign markets.

In other respects, the revised Tariff is quite unexceptionable. The changes of valuation have been made almost entirely in accordance with the recommendations of Indian Chambers of Commerce, and will therefore, we suppose, meet the views of the majority of persons interested in such matters. The reduction in the per-centage from 7½ to 5 per cent. in various import duties is justified by the pledge which the Finance Minister—we forget whether it was Sir Charles Trevelyan or Mr. Laing—gave some years ago, when the duties on cotton goods were lowered, that, whenever the state of the revenue permitted further reductions, other interests should have the preference over that of Manchester, till a uniform level of 5 per cent. had been reached on all the principal articles of importation. The iron trade will gain more than any other by the present revision; and no one will contend that it is a mistake to let India get as cheaply as possible a material, whether in its raw or manufactured state, of which she stands so greatly in need. The greater sufferers by the alterations in the way of increasing certain duties will be the consumers of spirits and sparkling wines. An addition of two rupees a dozen to the price of champagne is a serious consideration; but nobody ever pities people who drink champagne, and perhaps it may do them good to change their liquor for a time to claret, which is untouched by the hand of the Tariff reviser. The general plan of the revision is, with the exception of the single departure from sound principle on which we have already commented, well-considered and carefully worked out.

PRIVATE SOLDIERING IN INDIA.—PART SECOND—I.

(COMMUNICATED.)

HAVING sketched the daily life of our soldiers in India, we turn to matters pertaining to their personal comfort, in the shape of pay and allowances, and the different institutions and arrangements coming under the head of "Interior Economy" rather than the "Discipline" of corps. It is a boast frequently made by statesmen and politicians, and proudly swallowed by a gullible British public, that *their* Army is the best paid, fed, clothed, &c.; in a word, the most carefully tended and provided of all armies in the world. But when this bit of "bounce" is indulged in, those who make the boast forget that an English soldier is generally reared in his young days on something more substantial than black-bread and sour-kraut. Nor is he hardly likely to have a fancy for French kick-shaws or Italian maccaroni. Besides, if an Englishman, he has learnt before entering the Army what the taste of strong beer is well enough to distinguish it from German lagar. If a "Scotchman," or hailing from the "Emerald Isle," he would be certain to make wry faces at a *quatre sous* of thin wine, as a substitute for his "drop of malt." Consequently the British soldier having been brought up under better circumstances than the conscripts of our Continental neighbours, requires better food, &c. to keep up the superior stamina for which he is famous. Again, as to pay, what proportion does the lower scale of Army pay in Prussia or France bear to the rate of wages in the labour market of those countries? Let any statistician work out this question, and we predict that, relatively speaking, the husband advantage will be found very trifling on our side. In point of fact, the boast is directly untrue, for of all countries in the world, the United States of America, maintaining conscription, but a small standing army, can claim the superiority. Unless altered quite recently the lowest rate of pay in the American army is thirteen dollars per mensem (about Rs. 26) for a private, with good rations (far better and on a more liberal scale than our soldiers get), clothes, &c.; their barracks are complete in every respect; and arrangements for cooking or supplying anything in the shape of comforts or necessaries to the men, embodying all the latest inventions, and that these inducements have their weight with our rank and file, the desertion returns from British North America would go far to prove. There are many Englishmen now serving Brother Jonathan, and it is not so long since one of them wrote a letter to the *Broad Arrow* contrasting the two services, very little to our credit. Now, if John Bull is the richest individual in the world, and wishes to make his boast about the Army good, why not give in gracefully and pay the piper? To prove that this is not only necessary but indispensable, we will glance at the existing rate of pay in our Army. Not to make a muddle of figures which serve only to confuse, say the private soldier in India gets Rs. 15 per mensem, this is about the mark (assuredly *not* under) if a man is well conducted and wears a badge. This Rs. 15 is not all clear profit, for to commence with in a moderately hot station out here white clothing is worn eight months out of the year; this has to be bought out of a man's own pocket, and it will take him on an average four suits per annum to keep up a kit, for if he does not wear them out the *dhobie* will be sure to knock them to pieces during that time. This with occasional repairs will cost Rs. 12; then as "ammunitions" are rather heavy for India, he will probably expend Rs. 3 during the year on shoe leather; for the same period shirts, socks and other articles of underclothing are not extravagantly estimated at another twelve dibs. Possibly a month on the March or at a camp of exercise, in either place more damaging by far to a soldier's "kit" than twelve months' fair wear, will make a hole in another "tenner;" then there is blacking, pipeclay and cleaning traps; all little items swelling the budget; and with monthly payments to cook and dhobie, the total expenses so far are very moderately fixed at from four to five rupees per mensem. Next we take food. Soldiers' rations in the mass are fair, but when split up and messed by indifferent cooks (a point which we reserve for a future occasion) are nothing to boast of either as to quantity or quality, and if a soldier has even a moderate inclination for something fit to eat, he can indulge it to a very small extent on four or five rupees more per month. Again, as Government cannot help recognising that creature comforts are good for British soldiers by allow

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

SIMLA, 6TH AUGUST.

At a meeting of the Viceroy's Council yesterday the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse introduced a Bill for the improvement of Law Reports, and Sir A. Arbuthnot a Bill for providing Reformatory and Industrial Schools. Both Bills were referred to Select Committees.

Sir Douglas Forsyth obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the purpose of amending the law in force in the Central Provinces.

THE NEW CUSTOMS' TARIFF.

SIMLA, 6TH AUGUST.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* was issued yesterday evening; it publishes Act XVI. of 1875, "The Indian Tariff Act."

The alterations in the tariff came into force from yesterday.

THE O'CONNEL CENTENARY.

DUBLIN, 6TH AUGUST.

The celebration of the O'Connel centenary has commenced. The attendance in which the religious element predominated was immense and included several foreign Bishops and Deputies from the German Ultramontanes.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE REGIMENTAL EXCHANGES ACT.

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, replying to a question, said that the warrant and regulations relative to the Regimental Exchanges Act were prepared and awaited the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

ALEXANDRIA, 5TH AUGUST.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has arrived here.

FOUNDERING OF A SHIP.

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST.

The ship Africana, bound to New York, is supposed to have foundered on the 14th ult. off the Cape.

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4 15/16d.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 9 9/16d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 92

4½ do. do. 92½

5 do. do. 97½

3 per cents. Consols for Account; 92¾

3 per cent French Rents 1872. .... 105 ex-coupon.

Bar Silver..... 56.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ..£14,062,500 Dec. £625,000.

Bills Discounted ..£18,560,000 Dec. £187,500.

Bullion £28,625,000

The Market rate of discount is ½ per cent lower than the Bank rate.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 6th August, 4-40 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind N. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 1 inche 15 cents.

CANARA, 6th August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind W. by 6. Ther. 83· Bar. 29·96. Fall of rain 76 cents.

MANGALORE, 6th August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy and squally. Wind W. Ther. max. 81, min. 74. W. B. 79. Bar. 29·79. Fall of rain 86 cents.

TUTICORIN, 6th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind W. S. W. Ther. 94. Bar. 29·83.

VIZAGAPATAM, 6th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 84. Fall of rain 1 inch 38 cents.

THE public health at Simla is said to be steadily improving. The rains there have for many days past been almost incessant. Cholera has so completely disappeared at Kasauli and Dhurmsala that daily bulletins to the Head-Quarters of the Army have been discontinued.

THE Madras Harbour works may be said to have fairly started on Wednesday last. The first load of laterite was brought to Royapooram by special train from Umbatoor, and the *Madras Mail* hears that special trains will run daily after this, Sundays excepted, between that place and Madras. The Locomotive department of the Railway are building wagons marked with the letters "M. H. W." (Madras Harbour Works) for this work.

A TREAT was given at Rangoon to the men of H. M. S. Briton at the Assembly rooms on the 26th July. The men were sent up in some twenty-five back-gharries, and were regaled with a good dinner and an adequate allowance of beer. Some speechifying took place afterwards, and the afternoon was devoted to amusements in the shape of sports and races. The men enjoyed themselves thoroughly, and fortunately the weather was remarkably fine.

THE items of Aden News Report, from 21st to 28th July 1875 are officially given as follows:—A very heavy sand storm or shamaal passed over Aden on the 21st July, doing considerable damage to houses. Several ships in harbour broke away from their moorings, but fortunately no accident occurred. The American Frigate Hartford arrived in port on the 26th July from China and left on the following day for the United States. There is no news of interest to communicate from the interior.

IT is likely that the Baroda State will shortly undertake extensive improvements in its Municipal and Engineering Departments. Both these departments are now placed in charge of separate heads, each of them acting under the direct orders of Sir T. Madhava Rao. The completion of Nuzzurbaug, a magnificent building in the heart of the city, and the improvement of the localities around it have been taken in hand, as also the erection of a direct road from the Sirkar Havali to Motibaug and other noted places. The Municipality, now under the control of the newly nominated Commissioner, has been thoroughly roused to activity, and several important schemes of sanitary reforms are reported to have engaged the attention of the Minister and the Governor General's Agent.

THE following is an extract from the diary of the British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh, to 18th July:—There are reported to be several large traders conveying valuable consignments of goods on the road from India, and notice has been received that Jovaba Bhaggat and one or two other merchants, who during the year 1873 figured among the chief importers of goods from India, may be expected ere long with their return ventures from the North. Besides this, the return Caravan of the Central Asian Trading Company will probably contribute a good deal to swell the exports from Turkistan. The traffic of the past week has comprised 27 horse-loads from India and 13 from the Maharaja's territory, while 14 have gone out to India, 7 to Turkistan, 35 to Chinese territory, and 21 to Kashmir.

THE opening of the new section of the South Indian Railway to Madura has been deferred for another month. So genuine did the promises of the Railway authorities that the line would be positively opened on the 2nd instant appear, that for once the public gave them every credence. Every preparation was made for the occasion. Station Masters were told off for the various stations, and some had even joined their destinations. As far as the Traffic Department was concerned, every thing was in readiness to open the line. On Friday the 30th July a special train travelled over the new line with the Consulting Engineer for Railways in the Madras Presidency, and the Chief Engineer of the S. I. Railway. The Consulting Engineer has, however, decided to defer the opening of the line till the 1st September, owing to arrangements not being quite complete, and to the temporary telegraph wire being in a very unsatisfactory state.

THE correspondent at St. Petersburg of the *Eastern Budget* says, writing on the 30th June:—"The circular of the Minister of Education on the socialistic propaganda in the empire has produced almost a panic among the educated class of Russians. According to the picture drawn by the Minister, the state of affairs is indeed alarming: parents are teaching their children the wildest communism, and the national schools have become hotbeds of revolutionary ideas. Every one sees and admits the evil, but it is hard to find a remedy. To render the school discipline more strict would only make matters worse, and indeed it is already too strict. The real source of the evil is that the Russian people are driven into extravagant and morbid political theories by their being forbidden to take a practical part in politics; and the Government must make up its mind to face the alternative of either a socialist revolution compared with which the convulsions through which France has passed are mere child's play, or the adoption of some sort of parliamentary system."

THE *Rangoon Gazette* says that the news from Mandalay indicates that the King is having a little trouble with some members of his family. A visitor on going up to the Biadike yesterday week, found that all the Mengyees and officials had been summoned in hot haste to the Palace, and a feeling of general alarm almost amounting to panic was abroad in the city. The Phonghyees and the King had a misunderstanding and the Mekhara Prince had been using unparliamentary language to his august parent, and had in short defied him. Fearful of the consequences such an unfilial display might cause him the Mekhara Prince, so the story runs, effected his escape from the Palace, and succeeded in getting away a distance of some ten or fifteen miles from Mandalay. A select and numerous body of troops was dispatched—three thousand men, it is said, were ordered out in pursuit—and the undutiful son was brought back before he had time to carry out his intentions, which, rumour says, were to raise the "Umbrella" of rebellion among the Shans; with the view to attacking the Palace and seizing the throne. We are inclined to think that his Majesty "will be rongh on that young man."

BRITISH manners and customs ever prove a fertile source of amusement to Gallic critics, and a French contemporary has now been chaffing what he calls our "sixth sense," the bump of travelling. He maintains, however, that we do not travel always for the love of the thing, and tells the following story as a proof:—Twenty years ago a Liverpool steam-packet company wanted to extend its premises, and resolved to buy a piece of land belonging to a maiden lady of "an uncertain age." The spinster sold her land at a very low price, and as a set-off requested that a clause should be put in the agreement to the effect that during her whole life she and a companion should at any time travel free in the company's vessels. The day after the agreement was signed she sold her furniture, let her house, and went on board the first outward-bound vessel belonging to the company, without troubling herself about her destination. Since then the lady has always lived on one ship or other, accompanied by some lady traveller, for whom she advertises, and whose passage-money she pockets. She is reckoned to have made over 2,000*l.* by this transaction, and the company have offered her upwards of this sum for her privilege, but cannot get quit of her at any price.

IN reviewing the annual Report of the Madras Small Causes Court for 1874, which we quote from a Madras paper, Government observe that the number of suits filed in 1874 exceeds considerably that of the two highest years on record. It is observed that the more expensive scale of fees sanctioned for the Original Side of the High Court came into force in October only; and it is yet too soon to know whether it has the effect of forcing Small Cause suits before the proper tribunal. It should be stated next year how many parties suing on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes availed themselves of the Summary Procedure Act (No. V. of 1866), the provisions of which were declared applicable to the Small Cause Court, G. O. 19th August last. While the suits filed in 1874 exceeded by 1,271 those filed in 1873, the amount litigated was about 4,000 Rupees less. The income of the Court came to Rs. 1,06,947-1-9; and the net amount credited to Government was Rupees 25,396-14-8 showing an increase of Rupees 2,347 11 6 over 1873. Out of the 27,480 suits filed, no less than 22,855 were within the Small Cause jurisdiction (Rupees 50) of a District Munsif; and considerably more than a moiety of the total filed comes within the jurisdiction (Rupees 10) of a Village Munsif. Including 2,932 suits pending from 1873 the total number for disposal in the year under review was 30,412. Of these, 2,405 are pending, including 153 under reference to arbitrators. The remaining 28,009 were disposed of in the following manner:—Dismissed for default 2,768. Withdrawn 10. Compromised 8,346. Decreed, *ex parte* 10,000, Dismissed *ex parte* 2. Decreed on confession 2,645. Grand Total, uncontested 23,771. Out of the remainder, being 4,236 contested suits, the defendants obtained judgments in 687 cases; plaintiffs in 3,169 cases, while the rest, 380, were non suite.

WE have received a copy of Part I. of a work called Bharatavarshiya Rajadarpana, or a history of the Kings, Princes, Chiefs, Nawabs, Sirdars, and Rajas of India in treaty with the British Government, by Niranjan Mukarji. The work the author has undertaken promises to be large; but will doubtless be useful. Part I. contains the History of the present Raj family of Benares. In the preface the author describes the object of his work as follows:—The different Indian chiefs who are in treaty with the British Government own nearly a fourth of the area of Hindustan, and exercise dominion, for good or evil, over seventy millions of inhabitants. Very little, however, of their history and antecedents are known to the people of this country. All available information and notices on the subject are preserved either in English books or Persian manuscripts, and they are unintelligible to the bulk of the community to whom those languages are foreign. What is wanted for them is a succinct history of the tributary states in the *lingua franca* of the country, and to supply this desideration is the object of the following pages. What has been attempted in this work is to give, in the Hindi language and character, short sketches of the family history of all the feudatory chiefs in India, and copies of the different treaties which have been entered upon by them and their ancestors with the British Government. Details also have been given of the extent of the territories of these chiefs and their incomes, together with all available information regarding their ancestors, and the benefits which they have derived from the British Government, and will derive by the continuation of their existing relations with the paramount power. The exertions which have been made by them to ameliorate the condition of their subjects, and to develop the resources of their country, and the honours and rewards they have received for them from the British Government, have also been noticed at length. In short, the work forms a Hindi version of Mr. Aitcheson's "Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds," with the historical and biographical portions greatly extended, and a great deal of statistical information superadded.

ON the 4th June, in the presence of a number of members of the House of Commons, Mr. George Frederick Parratt, of 24, Abingdon Villas, Kensington, exhibited his new patent Deck-seat Life Raft for saving life at sea. The apparatus consists of a long metal cylinder with two stretchers, and an oval air tube. Attached to the tube are cork and india-rubber floats. Should an accident occur at sea, the cylinder and stretchers can be fixed in two minutes and a half, and the apparatus being thrown into the water is then ready for instant use. When the crew of the raft are in her they increase the buoyancy by inflating the tube by means of eight or ten air valves, which are worked by hand, the full inflation occupying a quarter of an hour. The Buoyancy of the raft was satisfactorily shown, for 30 men were upon it as it floated down the river from Lambeth to the Temple pier, casting anchor off the Houses of Parliament for the purpose of showing the handiness of the craft to a number of honourable members assembled on the Terrace. As a test of buoyancy, the whole of the "crew" and passengers stood at one side of the craft, yet it remained as trim and even upon the water as if no person were in it. The raft, which will cost 100*l.*, and is capable of holding 100 persons, can be easily made up into a deck seat, so that very little can be said against it on the score of clumsiness, and the weight being only 400lbs., the launching would be easy; while, the sides being constructed of india-rubber, a heavy sea would not crack it to splinters against the ship's side, as in the case of an ordinary ship's boat. The main cylinder is hollow, for the purpose of holding oars, sails, and provisions, and the bulwarks are of netting and canvas fixed to iron stanchions. We may mention that Mr. Parratt was present twenty-four years ago during a collision between two steamers in the Mediterranean, when, owing to the fact that all the boats were capsized or swamped, upwards of a hundred persons perished. The dreadful scene, and his own providential escape, made such an impression on his mind that from that time forward he devoted his thoughts to some plan which should really be available for saving life on those occasions. For a long time he had to encounter great apathy in this respect, especially as by the Board of Trade Regulations vessels were compelled to carry boats but not rafts. Several recent disasters, however, which have occurred, among which the burning of the Cospatrick may be particularly cited, have opened people's eyes to the advantages of rafts over boats, the latter being difficult to launch, and as there are rarely enough of them to carry all the people on board, some if not all of them are capsized and broken in the struggle which ensues for precedence. If a clause were inserted in the Merchant Shipping Bill now before Parliament allowing one of the Life Rafts to be substituted by shipowners for three or four useless boats, the crew and passengers would have a far better chance of escape than at present in case of fire or shipwreck.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints. Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Faintness, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPH DYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

BOMBAY.

THE POLICE COURTS.—There was almost no business done at these Courts yesterday beyond a few cases of no public interest.

ICE.—Tudor and Co. in Calcutta are selling their ice at one anna a seer. This reduction is owing to competition. Cannot we have "wholesome competition" in Bombay in the matter of ice? A Bengal seer is equal to 2 2/35 lbs. Tudor's Ice in Bombay is sold at one anna six pies for *one pound*.

TORTURE.—Yesoo Byroo was yesterday convicted at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, of having cruelly illused two bullocks by using them while in an unfit state, and was fined Rs. 4. He was also charged, in company with another man, with having left his animals at a distance so as to be beyond his control and was dismissed with a caution.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Parsee named Cursetjee Nowrojee, who was employed in the Colaba Press, in superintending the pressing of cotton bales, was accidentally killed on Monday last. He passed, it appears, beneath a cradle, which gave way while he was passing, and falling on him, inflicted such severe injuries that he only lived a short time after. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played (weather permitting) by H. M.'s 20th Regiment Bombay N. I., on the General Parade Ground, near the Cricket tent, at 5-45 P. M to-day:—

Quadrille..... Friedrich Wilhelm..... Biles.
Overture ..... Crown Diamonds ..... Auber.
Valse ..... Morgenblatter ..... Strauss.
Selection..... Reminiscences of Gounod .. Godfrey.
Galop ..... Cornet de Poste ..... Lethe.
G O D SAVE THE QUEEN.

NAG PANCHAMI.—Yesterday was the fifth day of the tenth month of the Hindoo year, and the day on which certain castes of natives perform a series of ceremonies in honour of their *Gagas*, a being they worship under the form of a serpent, and which is also observed in pious memory of the snake who was killed by the god Krishna. Like all other Hindoo festivals, the day has its own peculiar characteristics attached to it, of which the ceremonies performed in order to ensure protection from the bite of the descendants of the god they so assiduously worship, form a leading feature. It is strange that after all that education has done for the upper classes of Hindoos, they can still believe in such silly traditions and ignorant superstitions as those which engross their attention on such days.

MR. D'ARCY READ.—This popular performer appears again to-night at the Grant Road Theatre with a programme replete with everything which a lover of the drama can ask for. We have already spoken so often of the merits of this company that it is unnecessary for us to do more now than remind our readers that early attendance is essential if they wish to secure good seats. Signor Mitchell's band will be in attendance, and as it is known as the best available for such occasions, visitors to the theatre may be assured that the musical department is well provided for. As on the former nights tram cars will be in attendance to convey visitors to the Fort and Colaba at the termination of the performance, and special cars will be despatched every fifteen minutes from Colaba until 9 o'clock P.M.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On Thursday last, before J. O'Leary, Esq, Oka Khara and others sued Jeejeebhoy Rustomjee under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 619-7 4 due on foot of five promissory notes passed by the defendant on different dates. The advances were secured by the pledge of certain articles of clothing and a silver coffee pot. The amounts claimed by the plaintiffs included a sum of Rs. 20 for expenses, but the plaintiffs did not seek to press this claim which was therefore struck off the record, leaving a balance of Rs. 599-7-2. The defendant admitted signing the notes, but alleged that he had repeatedly tendered payment of the amount advanced on the security of the coffee pot, that the plaintiffs had refused to receive it, and that therefore they were not entitled to receive costs on the amount tendered. Mr. Amroodeen appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Jehanghier for the defendant. His Honour gave a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 599-7-2 with costs, and awarded Rs. 51 as professional costs.

Jeejeebhoy Rustomjee v. Oka Khara & Co. In this case the plaintiff who was defendant in the above case, sued to recover possession of the coffee pot above mentioned, and some other articles deposited with the defendant as security. The plaintiff failed to prove his case, and his Honour, J. O'Leary, Esq., awarded Rs. 15 as professional costs to be paid to the defendants, The parties were represented by the same professional gentlemen.

THE KURRACHEE DEFAMATION CASE.—The case of defamation against Mrs. Gillett is still in *statu quo*, the application to the Magistrate of the District for its transfer from the Cantonment Magistrate's prime on Bench having been disposed of as yet. Messrs. Darby and Barrett will appear to conduct the case for the defence. Mr. Darby on Monday last argued at length in support of the application, which is under consideration.—*Sind News*, August 2.

COLONEL FRANCIS.—Our readers will be glad to learn that Colonel Francis is fast recovering from the accident he met with about three weeks ago.—*Deccan Herald*, Aug. 6.

DEATH OF MRS. MACKENZIE.—We hope that the fine weather which we had yesterday will continue, and that the sicknesses—fever and diarrhœa—which have been going about Poona will receive an effectual check. We regret to record the death from cholera, on Tuesday night, at the Ordnance Lines, Ghorepoorie road, of Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Bombay Military Accounts Department. This seems the only fatal case which has occurred in the Cantonment, though we have had several fatal cases in the city. Poona has, on the whole, greatly improved in the health returns since the break begun a week ago.—*Id.*

DURBAR IN HONOUR OF A PUBLIC SERVANT.—A Durbar was held on Wednesday last in the forenoon, at the residence of Mr. Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I., in order to present Rao Bahadoor Sakharam Vishnoo Patwardhan, late native assistant to the Revenue Commissioner N. D., with a gold necklace of the value of Rs. 500 in recognition of his services to the State extending over a period of 40 years. The Honourable Mr Rogers, after making a very appropriate speech, in which he congratulated the Rao Bahadoor on the distinction which Government had been pleased to confer on him, handed over to him the gold necklace. The Rao Bahadoor then returned thanks in a few words. Major Peobyn, and Messrs. Hamilton and Goldsmid then went up to him and offered their congratulations. The ceremony of *pan sopari* was next gone through, after which the several guests separated.—*Id.*

BRIBERY IN SIND.—Bribery cases would in Sind appear to be cropping up like defamation ones. There are three cases of bribery already before our City Magistrate; another case turned up the other day at Hyderabad, in which the Tuppedar of Halla was charged with receiving one rupee sometime ago from one Gool Mahomed; and with having, some five or six months since, partaken of some meals with a friend of his who is a Zomindar, the meals being, in the opinion of the Magistrate, Mr. Douglas Crawford, a valuable thing, which the said Tuppedar turned up without adequate consideration. The accused was defended by Mr. Edwards, who has been sent up from here, and although Mr. Edwards pointed out that there was no case against the prisoner, and that it would be as absurd as it would be superfluous to enter on the defence, yet the Magistrate was of opinion there was a strong case against the prisoner, and sentenced him to 3 months' *simple* imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, with the alternative of 6 weeks' additional imprisonment. An appeal was lodged there and then, and although Judge Grant was in the midst of heavy Sessions work he very courteously received the petition of appeal, and after going carefully through it, he ordered the release of the prisoner on his pecuniary bail in the appeal. While the order for his release was probably being written out, the prisoner was being deprived of his hirsute appendages and his raven locks, preparatory to his being initiated in the mysteries of prison life. It must, however, be known to all, much more to jail authorities, that no prisoner sentenced to simple imprisonment is deprived of his hair: again, the prisoner was fettered—another unusual proceeding—and put on *pushkum* work! We trust the Court of Sessions will make a note of this. —*Sindian.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m.; Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, Captain J. Orman, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Wi idicombe, Mrs Fleming, ch ld, 'wo infants and 2 European female servants, Mr and Mrs Miller and infant, Mr E B Arch, Mr Charles Bonnier, Mr Jas Lecester, Mr Leonard A J As by, Mr Jas Brown, Mr George T Lockyer, Mr W White, and Mr Thos A Snell.

For Brindisi—Mr Hughes and Capt Butler.

For Venice—Mr A J Bolton.

For Suez—Mr E Myers.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts.
August 5th, Thursday	.....	0 02	0 00	0 02
" 6th, Friday	.....	0 00	0 01	0 00
Previously Registered		40 58	34 58	43 87
Total fall up to date.		40 60	34 77	44 09

INFANT LIFE.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, an onward and innocent application; gives the desired Gums and gives immediate Relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon Street, London. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists—Agents, TARACHAND & Co., Bombay.

THE NEW CUSTOMS' TARIFF.

THE Government of India have passed the Indian Tariff Act of 1875, and which we print below, and by it several important changes have been made in the Customs' Tariff; the changes proposed came into force on Thursday last. As announced yesterday in the telegram from Simla all export duties are abolished except those on indigo, paddy and rice; the export duty of 3 per cent. on cotton piece-goods is, therefore, abolished. In the case of imports a uniform reduction has been made from 7½ per cent to 5 per cent. The duty on cotton and articles made of cotton is reduced to 5 per cent. and is levied *ad valorem*; that on twist remains the same as before, 3½ per cent. On metals the alterations in the tariff are as given in the accompanying table:—

Names of Articles.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
METALS, UNWROUGHT, WROUGHT, AND ARTICLES MADE OF METALS—	Rs. a.	
Brass—		
Beads, Googree, China, per thousand	0 14	
Old, per cwt.	35 0	
Sheets, rolls, very thin per cwt.	90 0	
Wire per lb.	0 8	
All other sorts	Ad valorem.	
Copper—		
Australian Cake per cwt. ...	50 0	
Bolt per cwt	50 0	
Brazier's per cwt	52 0	
China Cash per cwt	30 0	
Japan per cwt	48 0	
Nails and composition nails per cwt	48 0	
Old per cwt.	48 0	
Pigs and slabs, foreign per cwt	46 0	5 per cent.
Sheet, sheathing, and plate per cwt	52 0	
Tiles, ingots, cakes, and bricks per cwt	48 0	
Other sorts, unmanufactured...	Ad valorem.	
China white copper-ware per lb.	1 2	
Foil or dankpana per 100 leaves	3 0	
Wire per lb	0 10	
All other sorts	Ad valorem.	
Gold Leaf, European per 100 leaves	3 0	
Gold Leaf, Mock per 20 books.	5 0	
Iron—		
Anchors and cables	Ad valorem.	
Angle and T iron	do.	
Beams, pillars, girders, bridge work and other descriptions of iron imported, exclusively for building purposes ...	do.	
Flat, square and bolt, including Scotch per ton	100 0	
Hoop, plate and sheet	135 0	
Nails, rose, clasp, and flat-headed, rivets and washers, per cwt	12 8	
Nails, other sorts, including galvanised	Ad valorem	
Nail rod per ton	120 0	1 per cent.
Old per cwt	2 0	
Pig per ton	55 0	
Pipes and tubes	Ad valorem.	
Rod, round, British, not exceeding half-inch diameter per ton	130 0	
Rod, round, British, exceeding half-inch diameter per ton...	100 0	
Swedish, flat and square per ton	160 0	
Galvanised, sheets and ridging per cwt	11 0	
Rice bowls per Set of ten ...	4 0	
Do. per Set of six ...	2 0	
Tinned plate per cwt... ...	15 0	
All other sorts, including wire but excluding Railway materials, and kentledge, which last-named article is free ...	Ad valorem.	
Lamets, double rock per score.	4 8	
Do. single do. do. ...	2 4	
Lead—		
Ore Galena per cwt	13 0	
Pig per cwt	11 0	
Pipes	Ad valorem.	
Sheets, tea per cwt	20 0	
Sheets, other sorts per cwt ...	12 0	
Oraidne and brass leaves, foreign, European per lb ...	1 2	
Oraidne and brass leaves, China per lb	0 14	
Patent or Yellow Metals, sheathing, sheets, and bolts per cwt	42 0	
Patent or Yellow Metals, sheathing old per cwt	37 0	5 per cent.
Quicksilver per lb	2 8	
Shot, bird, per cwt	16 0	
Steel (excluding Railway materials)	9 0	
Blistered per cwt		
British and foreign other than Swedish per cwt	9 0	
Cast per cwt.	25 0	
Spring per cwt...	10 0	
Swedish per cwt	10 0	
Tin, block per cwt	50 0	
Tin other sorts	Ad valorem.	
Zinc or Spelter—		
Nails per cwt	14 0	
Plate and other shapes, soft per cwt	15 0	
Plate and other shapes, hard per cwt	11 0	
Sheet and zinc sheathing per cwt	17 0	
All other sorts	Ad valorem.	

The import duty on tobacco has been reduced to 5 per cent. and is levied as before *ad valorem*. The alterations that have been made are, as far as the abolition of export duties are concerned, nearly, the same as recommended by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at their meeting in January last. The Chamber recommended the abolition of the export duties on all articles except those on rice, indigo, lac and seeds. The Chamber also recommended the abolition of the duties on cotton goods and yarns, and on sugar and dates. The duty on cotton goods previously at 7½ per cent. has been simply lowered to 5 per cent. In short, the 7½ per cent. duty has been reduced from the Tariff and been changed to 5 per cent. duty levied more generally than heretofore *ad valorem* in place of a fixed valuation. The duties on wines and spirits have been altered as already announced by telegram. Below is a copy of the new Bill.

THE INDIAN TARIFF BILL, 1875.

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PREAMBLE.

Section.
1. Short title.
Commencement.
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2. Repeal of Acts and Notifications.
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4. Duties specified in Schedules to be levied.
5. Goods partially composed of dutiable articles.
6. Power to fix value of dutiable goods and to exempt from Customs duties.
7. Power to make rules for ascertaining that imported spirit has been rendered unfit for human consumption.
8. Export of pepper from Cochin.
9. Export of opium.
10. Duties on goods crossing frontiers of Foreign European Settlements in Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.
11. Excise duty on spirit distilled in British India.
12. Amendment of Consolidated Customs Act, Sections 27, 57, 66, and 180.

SCHEDULE A.—IMPORT TARIFF.
SCHEDULE B.—EXPORT TARIFF.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Customs Duties and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the duties of Customs on goods imported and exported by sea, and to restrict the export of opium, and to provide for the levy of duties on goods crossing the frontier of certain Foreign European Settlements in India, and for fixing a maximum duty of excise on spirit manufactured in British India, and to amend the Consolidated Customs Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Tariff Act, 1875."

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

This section and section twelve, clause three, apply to the whole of British India.

The rest of this Act extends to the whole of British India except Aden.

2. Act No. XVIII of 1870 (to enable the Government of India to exempt goods from Customs duties) and Act No. XIII of 1871 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to Customs duties), and all notifications under either of the said Acts are hereby repealed.

3. Nothing herein contained affects Act No. VI of 1873 (to amend the law relating to the transhipment of Goods imported by Steamer, and for other purposes), or authorizes the levy of duties of Customs on any article carried from one port in British India to another, except salt, salted fish, opium, and spirit.

4. There shall be levied and collected, in every port to which this Act applies, the duties specified in Schedules A and B hereto annexed.

5. Goods not prohibited to be imported into or used in British India, whereof any article liable to duty under this Act forms a part or ingredient, shall be chargeable with the full duty which would be payable on such goods if they were entirely composed of such article, or if composed of more than one article liable to duty, then with the full duty which would be payable on such goods if they were entirely composed of the articles charged with the highest rate of duty.

6. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) fix for the purposes of this Act the value of any goods exported or imported by sea on which duties of customs are hereby imposed;

(*b*) exempt any goods imported or exported into or from British India, into or from any specified port or place therein, from the whole or any part of the duties of customs to which they are liable under this Act or any other law for the time being in force; and

(*c*) cancel any such exemption.

7. The Local Government may from time to time prescribe rules for ascertaining and determining what spirit imported into British India shall be deemed to have been effectually and permanently rendered unfit for human consumption, so as to be subject only to an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent. under Schedule A hereto annexed, and for causing such spirit to be so rendered, if necessary, by their own officer before the duty of customs leviable thereon is levied, and at the expense of the person importing it.

Such rules, on being published in the official *Gazette*, shall have the force of law; and whoever wilfully contravenes any such rule shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

In the absence of any such rules, or if any dispute arises as to their applicability, the executive officer of highest rank in the department of customs in the port shall decide what spirit is subject only to the said *ad valorem* duty, and such decision shall be final.

8. On all pepper exported by sea from the port of Cochin there shall be levied such duty not exceeding nine rupees per khandi as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from time to time determines; and at the close of each year, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Collector of Customs at the said port shall, after deducting the expenses of collection, pay the duty collected under this section to the Governments of Travancore and Cochin in such proportion and in such manner as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from time to time directs.

9. No opium shall be exported from any part of British India, unless—

(*a*) it is covered by a pass granted by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Government of India or the Local Government; or

(*b*) it is exported under the said Act No. VI. of 1873, section seven; or

(*c*) such export is permitted under the power next hereinafter conferred;

The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) permit the export of opium from any part of British India on payment of such duty, or on such other terms, as the Governor General in Council thinks fit; and

(*b*) cancel such permission.

10. Duties of customs shall be levied on goods passing by and into or out of Foreign European Settlements at lands on the line of coast within the limits of the presidency of Fort St. George or the Presidency of Bombay at the rates prescribed in the Schedules A and B hereto annexed.

11. And whereas it is expedient that the duty of excise on spirit distilled in British India should bear a due proportion to the customs duty on spirit imported into British India, it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, fix the duty of excise leviable on spirit manufactured in all or any of the distilleries situate in the territories under its administration, or in any part of such territories, at any rate not exceeding the rate fixed for imported spirit by Schedule A hereto annexed;

and all provisions now in force as to the levy of duty now chargeable on spirit shall apply to spirit upon which the duty declared under this section has been paid.

12. And whereas it is expedient to amend the Consolidated Customs Act in manner hereinafter appearing; it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Section twenty-seven of the Consolidated Customs Act shall be construed, as, if, for the words "for which a specific value has not been fixed by the Local Government with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council," the following words and figures were substituted (namely) "for which a specific value has not fixed by or under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875;"

And the following proviso shall be added to section fifty-seven of the same Act, (namely), "Provided also that where such goods are army, munitions, or military stores they may be sold or otherwise disposed of at such place (whether within or without British India) and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct;"

And section sixty-six of the same Act shall be construed as if for the words and figures "the value of which shall have been fixed under the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-nine of this Act," the following words and figures were substituted (namely) "for which a specific value has been fixed by or under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875."

And section one hundred and eighty of the same Act shall be construed as if for the words "last preceding section" the following words and figures were substituted (namely) "Indian Tariff Act, 1875."

RAILWAY POLICE.

THE following extracts from the resolution of Government in the reports of the Railway Police Department show the strength and efficiency of the police force on our two lines of railway:—

The experience of another year in the working of the railway police has strengthened the conclusion previously drawn as to the beneficial results arising from the constitutional change effected in 1872. The large reduction in the strength and cost of the force employed on the G. I. P. Railway which saved the company Rs. 25 000 per annum has not impaired the efficiency of the force; the best possible relations exist on both lines with the district police; the power of the railway superintendent over the men under him, and his responsibility for their efficiency has been maintained; and, with one exception, to be noticed hereafter, the returns show a steady improvement in the suppression, detection, and punishment of crime on the lines of railway. In the report of the submitted offences mentioned in section 46 of the railway Act XVIII. of 1854, which in the previous reports of the G. I. P. Railway police were shown in the statement of cognizable crime, have been entered in statement A., part II, under the heading of non-cognizable crime

plains. I think on the mornings when he comes in late, and won't take any breakfast, that he must have had a bad night." As for Olivia, who had never before met any gentleman, young or old, on intimate terms, and from whose girlish mind the germs of any tenderer emotions were absent, her godfather seemed the impersonation of all that was noble and dignified and kind. She would fain have asked him about the wars in which he had taken part, as the little party sate together of an afternoon or evening at Mrs Maitland's lodgings, or rested by the wayside after a drive to some spot of interest in the neighbourhood, but Falkland was not a man to talk much about himself, or indeed to talk much about anything, and the conversation usually turned upon the travels and experiences of the ladies, Mrs Maitland taking the principal share, and the colonel merely throwing in an occasional question or remark by way of fuel to keep the fire alight. Or if Falkland and Olivia were alone, their talk would mostly revolve about Olivia's pursuits and half-formed thoughts; for her new friend, while reserved about himself, was yet of a sympathetic nature which invited the confidence of others although there was no want of humour or even a certain playful or subdued sarcasm in his conversation. And had Olivia been capable of such analysis, she might have discovered that while she had opened to her new companion all the recesses of her young mind, she knew little about him save that he was kind, gentle and unselfish, bent chiefly on ministering to the happiness of those around him. That the young girl should have endowed him with every noble attribute was a natural consequence of her being at the age of hero-worship. Thus when at last Falkland was obliged to bring his visit to an end, and to continue his journey towards England, the parting left Olivia with a new ideal of perfection to add to the gallery of saints and madonnas enshrined in the recess of her fervent young heart; while Falkland, although no definite ideas for the future yet possessed him, went off with a new interest in life awakened. The leave-taking was provisional only for the plan was discussed of a meeting in the autumn on the Lake of Como, when, said Falkland in his low voice, looking into her ingenuous young face with a kindly smile, as he held her hand at parting, his young mistress should go on with her course of instruction in Italian. But when autumn arrived, he was summoned to India to take up the important appointment which he now held; and the letter from the Governor-General himself containing the offer, was a from of application for his service which a zealous public servant could not refuse to obey. So their next meeting was deferred till seven years later, when Olivia arrived at Mustaphabad, and the child-girl had developed into the beautiful young woman.

One other Indian acquaintance was made by Olivia, four years later, when Rupert Kirke, a lieutenant in the Bengal army, arrived at Venice, where Mrs. Maitland and her niece were then staying, also, like Falkland, on his way home. Kirke was first cousin to Cunningham and his sister, and brought an introduction from the former. "A clever fellow," said the brother, in his letter, "and a first-rate soldier, with a great future before him, if he only keeps straight." And indeed Rupert Kirke looked every inch a soldier, and although not the least a lady's man, as the term is understood, was found to be excellent company; well mannered, well-dressed, well-read, and apparently both good-natured and good-tempered. Olivia took a great liking to her new-found relative, while Kirke for his part did not conceal his gratification in her society, nor, although he made little pretence of caring for pictures or churches, his enjoyment of the sight-seeing excursions under her guidance—excursions, however, in which Mrs. Maitland invariably joined, for Olivia was no longer a child. And after he had passed on to England, a correspondence was maintained between the two, when Kirke's clever letters came to be very interesting to the fair recipient. The elder lady, however, did not respond with warmth to the feelings of her companion about the letters and their writer. Without being a keen judge of character, there appeared something of hardness and apparent unscrupulousness about Kirke which instinctively repelled her; and Olivia perceiving that her aunt did not share her admiration for him, did not seek to exchange confidences with her on the subject.

Is Kirke too, as well as Falkland, expressed the intention when leaving Italy of paying his relatives another visit, but was diverted from carrying it into effect by the outbreak of the Crimean war, at the first rumour of which he set out for Constantinople, seeking employment as a volunteer with the Turkish army. In this capacity he seemed on the road to enhance his military reputation, when he was unfortunately tempted to accept a commission in the Turkish contingent, and thereby found himself shelved from active service during the remainder of the war, on the termination of which he was obliged to return to India.

To Olivia Cunningham, sailing for India, the change of life was even more complete than to the other young ladies who were borne in the same steamer with her out of Southampton Docks. They, for the most part, though leaving friends and homes behind them, had been brought up to regard England as a temporary resting-place, and the voyage to India as the culminating point in their girlhood. To Olivia this departure for that country came as the result of a sudden resolve, made necessary by the breaking up of her European ties. Nor had she ever known the meaning of home as that term is understood. For her it had not meant sisters and brothers, and home interests, and a settled dwelling-place. Her home, so far as she had been able to realise the idea, had been a suite of apartments at Florence, succeeded by a suite of apartments at Rome or Naples; her friends had been passing visitors, acquaintances, foreigners and English, met and dropped; and although the relation between her aunt and herself had been based on mutual love and affection, her heart could not but whisper when the former announced her coming charge of life, involving a new and absorbing interest of her own, apart from her niece that after all there must be a difference between a mother and even the kindest aunt; hence forward, at any rate, their lives must run apart. Her father, on the other hand, had so far been a sort of shadowy providence watching over her from a distance, whose manifestations were mainly associated with punctual remittances, handsome presents, and brief, infrequent letters; and whose very form and features were as yet unknown.

CHAPTER XV.

So much as to the antecedents of the maiden who had arrived at Mustaphabad at the opening of our story, fancy free, although two persons of serious dim ideals of the hero type in her imagination, looking with eagerness, but without much emotion, to the meeting with her father. As to Mr. Cunningham, he was a man too much occupied with official duties and the business of the hour to practise mental analysis; but probably his feelings on the occasion were of a mixed nature, compounded of a pleasurable excitement at the expectation of greeting his beautiful young daughter, and a sense of dismay at the prospect of this invasion of his leisure and enforced alteration of his old bachelor habits.

The first meeting between two persons who, though nearly related, are yet virtually strangers, ignorant of each other's thoughts, feelings, and tastes, even of each other's past life—whose intercourse has consisted in the exchange of brief and formal letters, and who have had, so far, nothing in common but the interest and the effection born of a sense of duty—must needs be attended with more or less of restraint and embarrassment; but Mr. Cunningham's anxiety lest the first greetings should partake of the nature of a scene was at once dispelled by the tact and good taste of his daughter; even the dust and fatigue of the journey could not do much to impair the charm of her appearance; and as she stepped out of the carriage at the roadside station, whither he had gone to meet her, as already described, her father found her even more graceful and beautiful than the forerunning accounts had led him to expect; and as Olivia, putting her arms round his neck, and kissing him, said, "So here we are at last! it has been such a long journey!" and then, turning to her maid who was alighting from the carriage behind, added, "Justine, this is my papa, who has come all this way to meet us,"—Cunningham felt that the scene of which he had been in dread had been escaped. And when, soon after they had started in the camel-carriage for the last stage of her long journey, Olivia took his hand fondly, and leaning on his shoulder, said, "Papa, you look so young, it must seem quite odd to have a great big daughter like me,"—her father, responding warmly to the embrace, began to feel that it was not so dreadful a thing to have his daughter back after all. Arrived at Mustaphabad, Olivia expressed herself as delighted with the Residency and all about it. The apartments which her aunt had at Florence were very large and fine, but they were nothing like the reception-rooms at the Residency—while her own rooms were charming; every want and comfort had been thought of and provided, and her father was able to say with satisfaction that all this had been newly arranged for her especial benefit. She was equally pleased with the gardens; the leaves in mid-winter, the multitude of squirrels and strange birds, even the familiar crows hopping about the edge of society with a view to pick up the stray crumbs left at the early breakfast taken in the verandas—all these novelties appeared full of interest for her, and her father experienced a sense of deep relief to find that his fears had been groundless lest she should prove to be a fine lady, spoilt for Indian life by foreign travel. A silent man himself, and restrained from expressing much interest in her former life by a sense of indignation at what he considered his sister's misalliance, his shyness was soon dissipated by his daughter's sympathetic ways, and she rapidly identified herself with his interests and her new home. The Commissioner soon found that the cheerful breakfast-table with his daughter opposite to him was a great improvement on the solitary meal, dawdled over with a book, to which he had been accustomated; still more when on his proposing to retire into another room before lighting his cigar Olivia insisted on having his smoking without rising. The obligatory dinner-parties which he used to dread seemed no longer the same dreary infliction. With his beautiful daughter acting as hostess, these solemn ordeals became comparatively lively; the guests no longer appeared to be insufferably bored. The morning ride too, with her for a companion, was an ever-changing source of pleasure, whether on horseback to which he had been accustomed; he now got into the way of coming over from the court-house for luncheon, and even went the length of taking an occasional evening drive with Olivia in the new barouche which had arrived for her use, a mode of amusement which no one had ever seen him indulge in before.

Such, then, was Olivia's new home, which, if it offered nothing that was not in unison with her gentle disposition, yet was not of a sort to develop the warmer feelings of her nature. Her life had been so far a happy one; she had never known disappointment or sorrow, and so it continued to be; but it was a life of chastened affection and without sentiment; and at an age when most English girls in India are wives and mothers, the great romance of life had not even yet presented itself. With her, life had been made up of the study of art and the pursuit of amusement in sober fashion; the graces more than the affections had been cultivated; and so far the transfer to an Indian home had not caused a change. The relations between father and daughter were those of mutual respect and calm affection; and a looker-on might have said that Miss Cunningham's disposition was one in which the effect of amiable temper was enhanced by polished manner, rather than one of deep feeling. Once only did her father step out of his usual reserve; one day when his daughter was in his room standing over him while he wrote a letter, he unlocked a drawer of his writing table and took out a little picture-frame. "You may like to see that, my dear," he said, with face still turned downwards on his letter, and yet it into her hands. It was the portrait of her mother, a poorly executed affair in the stiff drawing of a native artist, but giving the impression of being a faithful likeness. "You are the very image of her," he said, after a short pause, in a low voice, while Olivia stood looking silently at the portrait, and then taking the case from her hands put it back again in the drawer. Olivia stooped down and kissed him on the forehead: he went on with his writing, and she left the room.

On one occasion only did her father show much animation on domestic matters. It happened a few days after she arrived. They were just rising from the breakfast-table, and Justine, who always took that meal with them, had left the room, when Olivia said, "I have had a letter this morning from cousin Rupert, papa."

"Cousin Rupert!" said her father, with surprise; "what do you know of *cousin* Rupert?" laying emphasis on the cousin.

"Why, papa, of course I know him very well; don't you remember that he came to Venice on his way home, when aunt and I were staying there, and that you wrote to us about him?"

"True," replied the father, "I had forgotten that for the moment; but things have altered since then. I certainly did not think he would venture to write to you after what has happened. But it is just like him."

"What has happened, papa? Poor fellow! he speaks of being in trouble, but does not say what is the cause of it."

"I would rather not go into the story, my dear. It is a long business, and not a very pleasant one, were relationship is concerned; but I have given up all communication with him. However, it does not appear that he has acquainted you with the fact;" and Mr. Cunningham spoke in a sarcastic tone, unlike his usual manner.

"But, papa," said Olivia, after a pause, "may there not be some misunderstanding which could be cleared up? So honourable a man as my cousin Rupert—"

"You are begging the question, Olivia. It is because I don't think your cousin Rupert is an honourable man that our intimacy is broken off. You seem to think I have been hard on him," continued her father, seeing that Olivia looked unconvinced; "but I think you may give me credit for not having formed my opinion lightly. And if," he added in a lower voice, and turning away, "I am to suppose that he has taken advantage of your trustfulness to create a feeling for him which he knows I should disapprove, I should think still less favourably of him than I do already."

"Then, papa," said Olivia, looking down and blushing slightly, as he was moving from the room, "do you wish me not to send any answer to this?" and she held out the letter in her hand. "Will you not read it yourself, and see what he says?"

"No, my dear, thank you; I have no wish to see it, nor to dictate to you what you should do in regard to it. I am sure I may rely implicitly on your good sense and judgment in this as in all matters." And so saying her father left the room.

Thus appealed to, Olivia had virtually no choice, and her cousin's letter remained unanswered; but it was with a sad heart that she tried to reconcile her duty to her father's wishes with this neglect of her relative, and the struggle might have betrayed to herself the degree of interest with which he had inspired her. Till this time she had hardly been sensible how much of the pleasurable anticipations with which she had set out from India had been due to the prospect of renewing her cousin. And now to think that Rupert, who had always seemed in her young imagination the type of the noble, honourable soldier, should be as one whose name even was hardly to be spoken of. Some dreadful fault he must have committed for her father, usually so kind, to be thus sternly disposed towards him. Might it not be, however, that he had been misjudged? He said he had enemies who were bent on traducing his character. There must be some mistake! And yet her father spoke so positively, and he seemed kind and just in everything else. Thinking sadly over this, Olivia strove to stifle the romantic interest with which her cousin had inspired her; and what might readily have become a warmer feeling, if opportunity had been propitious, was now succeeded by a sentiment of pity.

The unanswered letter was as follows:—

"My dear Cousin,—It is so long since any letters have passed between us, that I ought not to be surprised if you did not recognise the handwriting of this one. Not that I judge by my own feelings in this respect, for I don't think I should fail to know yours wherever I might come across it; but we have both passed through many scenes since we met at Venice, an although my memory naturally clings to those pleasant hours, I could scarcely complain if you had forgotten them, especially as you were so much younger then (quite a girl, in fact) I suppose you must be a good deal altered—young people do change fast don't they?—but at any rate it can be only in one direction. I wish I knew when there would be a chance of my being able to renew our acquaintance: but I have been in some trouble lately, and want to put myself right, first with world especially with those whose good opinion I value most. It is a slanderous world, and I hope my cousin will not listen to the evil tales she may hear of one whose fault it has been to make enemies of those who can't bear that a younger man should understand his profession better than they do, and who values her good opinion before everything else. I hope you will meet our mutual friend Colonel Falkland before long. He at any rate is the soul of honour; and, standing well with him, who knows the facts of the case, I can afford to despise the slanders of those who repeat the scandals at second-hand of things they know nothing about.

"This is an egotistical letter, but if I began writing about Olivia herself, I should never know when to stop asking questions. She will, I hope, anticipate my anxiety on this head, by giving me full particulars about herself, whenever she can find time to devote a few minutes to her old friend and relative.

"Pray give my remembrances to your father, if he cares to receive them, and believe me, my dear Olivia, always your affectionate cousin,

RUPERT KIRKE."

Then came the recognition at the ball, when Kirke wanted to make his way towards Olivia, and her father stopped him. To Olivia witnessing the scene, there came up a reproach from her conscience that she was failing in her duty to her cousin; a sense of wrong done in thus abondoning him replaced for the moment the feeling, till then uppermost, that he was an unhappy man who was to be pitied for his fall through some unspeakable crime, and she thought with a penitent heart that she had been cowardly in not asking Colonel Falkland's aid on her cousin's behalf. The latter had spoken of Falkland as the one friend who still stood by him, and believed in his innocence. To him she would appeal to set her unfortunate cousin right.

These reflections, and no response to the emotion which had stirred poor Yorke's heart to its depths as the foolish young fellow had fondly imagined, occupied Olivia's thoughts before she fell asleep on the night of the ball; and the opportunity for carrying out her purpose soon arrived. She meant to speak to Falkland during the day, after her father had gone to his court; but the subject came up at breakfast, being opened by Falkland himself, who said, addressing the Commissioner, just as Justine was quitting the room after despatching her share of the meal, "I forgot to mention that I had a letter from your cousin, Rupert Kirke, yesterday. He is coming to Mustaphabad immediately."

"He has arrived," replied Mr. Cunningham, coldly; "I thought you must have seen him at the ball last night."

Falkland looked surprised and as if awaiting further explanation, while Olivia with changed colour sat expectant. Her father after a slight pause, went, on "He left the room at my instance, I believe. I said to him that if I had declined to have any further intimacy or communication with him, it would be better that he should not renew his acquaintance with Olivia; and I must say so much for him that he had the good taste to act on my advice. But what brought him here I don't understand, knowing my sentiments."

"He comes to Mustaphabad to see the great man while his camp is here, with view to getting his case reopened."

"Did you advise the attempt, knowing the facts of his case?"

I cannot say that I actually advised him to do so; he had let the proper time go by for the only appeal he ought to have insisted on. My own opinion would have been for letting time have its effect, now that is too late to demand a court-martial; but I did not say anything to dissuade him from making this personal appeal at once."

"Oh, Colonel Falkland," broke in Oliva, eagerly, "do say that you do not think so hardly of my cousin as papa does. He values your good opinion above everything, I know. It does seem a dreadful thing for the poor fellow to be cast off even by his friends in his troubles."

Falkland looked with surprise at the fair speaker, as she waited anxiously for his answer, for he did not know till then that she had thought at all about the matter. Then he said gravely, but with a kind smile—

"Your cousin has been very careless, no doubt, if there have been irregularities in this business which ought not to have occurred, and which no doubt bear a very unfavourable appearance; but I should think much worse of human nature than I do if I could believe that so gallant a soldier as Rupert Kirke were guilty of anything positively dishonourable."

"Oh, thank you for saying that!" cried Olivia, with fervour. "But why is it that he cannot get justice, poor fellow? Is there no way in which he can set himself right with the world?"

"A very sensible question, my dear, although you know nothing about the matter," observed her father lighting his cigar, which a servant had just brought, and looking up at the ceiling as he leant back in his chair, "I'll tell you the means of clearing himself, no doubt, by demanding a court-martial. If he was so highly honourable a man, and had nothing to fear from publicity, why did he not insist upon one being held upon him?"

"It was a grave error of judgment, no doubt," observed Falkland, slowly; "he should not have left the decision in the matter to the Government; but clearing once made the mistake, it was perhaps too late to rectify."

"Well," said the Commissioner, rising from the table "I am very glad that Olivia should have some grounds for taking a more charitable view of the matter than I am able to do, and I am quite willing both you and she should think I am unreasonably hard about it;" and so saying he went to his own room, adding to himself—"but I believe I know a good deal more about some points of the affair than even you do, Falkland."

"I am just going down to the cantonments," said Falkland to Olivia, when they were left alone, "and shall see your cousin this morning. In fact I am going there on purpose to see him. Shall I give him any message from you if he asks after you?"

"Thank you," she replied, warmly; "please say how heartily I grieve about this. But no——" she continued, correcting herself, "it would hardly be proper to send him messages while papa's house is closed against him, would it?" and she looked up in his face asking for a reply.

"You are right, Olivia, in this as in everything; but I may at least say for you that he has your full sympathy in his troubles."

"Oh yes, please say all that, and my heart felt wishes for happier days for him, poor fellow!" The love that might have been had now turned all to pity.

"She has grace and beauty enough to furnish twenty women," said the colonel to himself, as he stepped into his carige, "and withal is as guileless and simple as a child."

"I have seen Kirke to-day," said Falkland in the evening, as the occupants of the Residency were strolling in the garden" and his Excellency gave him an interview, at which I was present. I am sorry to say the result was not satisfactory. The former holds out no prospect of reinstating him. Kirke returns to-night to his own station." No more passed on the subject.

This was the beginning of Falkland's brief and successful courtship. When, shortly after Olivia's arrival, he came to pay a promised visit of greeting to his godchild, his feelings were merely those of kindly interest, and curiosity to see how far she might have fulfilled the promise of her young girlhood. She, for her part, had merely an uncertain recollection of a person associated in her mind with middle age, whom she knew to be kind and good, and on whose friendship her father set a high value. Middle-aged he was, but the difference between them seemed no longer what it was when the slight girl in the broad-brimmed straw hat had led the grave soldier over the picture-galleries of Florence. Falkland was still grave and somewhat taciturn, although not without humour, but there was nothing of the old man about him. Erect, active, and soldier-like in habit, spare in diet, a student of books and yet a busy public man, he had outlived the egotism of youth without acquiring the hardness of age, while his unselfishness and sympathy for others rendered his society fascinating alike to old and young. With natives he was as popular as with Europeans. His servants plundered him freely after the fashion of their kind, and could have followed him to death. Young men sought his advice in trouble. Children found him out and took to him at once wherever he went. And after a two months' courtship, Olivia had accepted him for a husband.

The love was at first all on his side, and for some time he battled with the feeling of loving himself now and again if a weather-beaten old bachelor such as he, was fitted to make this beautiful and brilliant young creature happy; whether he would not be acting a wiser and less selfish part to withdraw from all competition for her hand, and leave her to find a mate among younger men. The habit practised self-denial of the kind before and outlived the effort. Should he be less unselfish now that he was grown old? Olivia, for her part, made no secret of her liking for him, but her affection did not take the form of that young love which comes at some time to most women. There were no restless misgivings, no anxious recallings of spoken words, no impatient waiting for the beloved one's return. In place of the tumultuous emotions that make up the first days of ordinary courtship—the doubts and hopes chasing each other through the heart—there was merely a feeling of confidence and admiration. His society made everything seem bright; whatever he said and did seemed best and wisest; with him she felt always more at ease than even with her father. Withal she could not but be affected by the unconscious flattery implied in the footing of equality on which so distinguished a man placed her. Yet all this was not love; and up to the time when Olivia and her father paid their visit to Falkland, shortly after his return to his own station, she had at most but dimly discerned the coming prospect; and when Falkland, one day when they were pacing his garden together, revealed an episode in his early life, telling her how his own years gone by he had nourished a passionate affection for her mother, but, seeing that her heart was given elsewhere, had till now kept the secret of his love, so that not even the object of it had suspected its existence; and since she could not be his he had remained unwedded, till now the danger seemed to the return of his youth come back to life in almost more than her own sweetness and grace; and then, so much disclosed, asked, would that daughter intrust the keeping of her happiness to an old fellow like himself, young in heart if old in face?—when Falkland spoke thus, the avowal took Olivia by surprise, although, had she analysed her feelings, she must have known that their intimacy had gone beyond the bounds of mere friendship. But her answer was given without doubt or misgiving, for it seemed called from her by feelings of admiration and respect for him, mingled with the humility which marked her character. Placing her hand in his she turned on him a glance of her sweet face, and with a trustful smile said she would endeavour to deserve and return his love.

The Commissioner, when the news was announced to him the same evening, was equally surprised and delighted, and it at once determined him to a resolve which he had been thinking of making for some days past—namely, to take leave on furlough in once, instead of trying to patch up his failing health by a visit to the hills. Nor would he hear of Olivia returning with him, as she proposed to do, indefinitely postponing the time of her marriage. "He was not so ill as to require nursing," he said; adding jocosely, "that his old friend had been a bachelor so long he could not afford to be kept waiting any longer." Truth to say, Cunningham rather preferred the idea of travelling home comfortably alone, stopping and moving as he pleased, with no one to consider but himself, to being accompanied even by his daughter, so that his determination involved less sacrifice than she supposed.

Official changes are soon arranged in India when brought about by sickness. The same post which carried to Cunningham the sanction of Government for leave to Europe on medical certificate, conveyed also the notification of Falkland's appointment to officiate as Commissioner of Mustaphabad during his absence—an announcement which, while shattering the hopes of Captain Sparrow had brought to Olivia the preferment, was received with general satisfaction by the official world. Falkland being universally recognised as the fittest man to succeed to his important and lucrative post. Cunningham and his daughter returned forthwith to Mustaphabad to make the needful arrangements for their respective changes in life—arrangements easily accomplished, for Falkland took over the Residency furniture, carriage, and horses in block, and Miss Cunningham's ample outfit still in its first freshness, rendered the need but small for a special bridal *trousseau*. The hot winds were now setting in space, and it behoved Cunningham to start as soon as possible for Calcutta, if he would escape ill consequences from the journey. Accordingly, one day early in April, Falkland arrived at Mustaphabad and took up his quaters for the night at the house of his old friend Mackenzie Maxwell the civil surgeon. The following morning he received charge of the Commissioner's office and the day was passed by the two friends at the court-house, in the matter-of-fact occupation of discussing the various matters of the duty to be taken over and signing the needful transfer papers. Towards sunset the wedding took place at the cantonment church, after which the newly-married couple and the guests invited to witness the ceremony, comprising all the residents of the at tion who had not gone off for the summer to the hills, repaired to Brigadier Polwheidle's house, the Residency being to far off for the purpose, and there partook of ices and champagne, according to approved custom. At dusk, Mr. Cunnigham set off on his long journey, the Nawab's camelcarriage being again put in requisition for the first part of it; while Falkland and his bride drove home to the Residency.

Thus was our sweet Olivia mated, and all her friends and acquaintance pronounced it a happy marriage on both sides. And indeed with a husband gallant, clever, and unselfish, gentle and kind in his ways, and whose devotion and solicitude were evinced in every word and action, how could the young wife help being happy. And must not she love dearly in return a husband so good and noble, a husband of whom any woman might be proud? And yet—while she asked herself, is this really love? it would have been difficult to frame a true reply. She was always happy in his presence; no doubts or regrets came up to disturb the first placid days of wedded life; but the wellknown footsteps sounding in the hall raised no responsive throb in Olivia's gentle bosom, nor did the hours of enforced absence pass with weary longings for return. Olivia had been accustomed to spend many hours of the day alone, and now with Justine for company—Justine who had returned to the Residency after a short visit to Mrs Polwheidle—she could still employ the long mornings happily till her husband returned from his duties at the court-house. At times, indeed, would come up unbidden questionings whether another fate might not have been hers, and a sorrowful regret that her cousin should be cast off and forsaken, undeserving of affection though he might be; but any gentle doubts of this sort were dismissed whenever they arose, as unworthy tenants of her thoughts.

To the residents of Mustaphabad feeling a pleasurable interest in or indifference about Miss Cunningham's marriage, it needs hardly be said that there was one exception. And, crushed down by the sudden destruction of the hopes which the foolish young fellow had allowed himself to build on utterly unsubstantial foundation, poor Yorke had not even the bitter consolation of feeling that he had been the victim of heartless coquetry. He could not carry his self—deception so far as to delude himself into the belief that Miss Cunningham had knowingly jilted him. He now saw plainly enough that her supposed encouragement of his love had existed only in his own imagination. Calling up over and over again each moment of the brief interviews which made up his acquaintance with Olivia, his sense of truthfulness and natural humility now brought him to see clearly enough that her feelings towards him had been free throughout from the emotions they caused in him, that her kind manner was dictated merely by a kind heart. There had been no eagerness, no shyness in Miss Cunnigham's greetings. All the heart-fluttering had been on one side only. So much the young man had learnt of the language of love. And amid the despair he felt at the downfall of his hopes, he could not but admit to himself that the choice she had made was, after all, a more natural and proper one. What right had he, an obscure penniless subaltern, to aspire to gain that peerless creature for a wife? And for all his being a few years older, he felt as if he must always have looked up to her, and she down to him. Now Falkland was one whom every woman as well as every man must look up to and her proper place would be as mistress of a great household. Fool that he was, to dream that she could ever come to share his lowly home! And yet, Falkland could never love her as he had loved her; she would never know as his wife the passionate devotion of which she deserved to be the object.

But from one disaster, at least, he had been spared. He had never, with all his folly, been fool enough to make his infatuation public. None of their aquaintance except Spragge could have a suspicion of it; and Jerry, though a hare-brained fellow, was a staunch friend who would cut parts. Even Olivia herself did not know his secret. But no! surely, he thought, she must have guessed his devotion, expressed in every way but speech. At least, however, he had been spared the humilitation of a confession rejected. And yet, he thought, it would have been sweeter to have been refused by her, than that she should never know my love, my love now to remain a secret for ever.

But although the young man had strength of will to hide his grief, and unselfishness enough to feel no anger with the woman who had made such wild work with his heart, life for the time seemed utterly intolerable, especially while the coming wedding was the universal topic of conversation throughout the station. To listen to this was more than he could bear and obtaining a month's leave York set out with his tent to pass the time in wandering about the district. The shooting season and the time for camp-life was over; the harvest had been gathered in, leaving the bare sandy fields a desert; the hot winds blew clouds of stifling dust from morning to sunset, till his tent was like a furnace, and chairs, table, and bed, and even his food, were covered with the loose grit that filled the air; and the antelope which he pursued over the open plains were shy and wild; but he could at any rate tire himself out with walking; the nights in the open air were still cool, and sleep could be courted by sheer force of fatigue. Thus passed the weary time. Fain would he have taken leave for the whole hot season, and spent it wandering amid cool air and new scenes in the Himalayas; but with certain obligations already mentioned to be met shortly, he could not afford to give up the allowance of the two companies which he commanded. Hill stations and pleasant places, he thought bitterly, were not meant for such as he. More fitting that he should nurse his sorrow in bodily discomfort.

But even in the solitude of his little camp he could not altogether escape contact with the outer world. The occasional messenger who came out from cantonments with his letters brought a newspaper one evening, and spelling through this after his frugal dinner, beginning with the advertisements, as is the wont of solitary travellers in the East, he came upon the following announcement:—

"April 15th, at Mustaphabad, by the Rev. J. Wharton M. A., Colonel Robert Falkland, C. B., to Olivia, daughter of Archibald Cunninghame, Esquire, Civil Service."

So, then, even the last despairing hope must be surrendered which had found a place in his foolish heart during these solitary days, that the whole solitary of the engagement might prove to be a horrid dream, or that something might happen at the last moment to break off the marriage. Life must now be faced under its new conditions, and it would be more cowardice to shirk it any longer. So determining, the young man returned to cantonments next morning without waiting for the expiration of his leave, and resumed his place in the regiment.

(To be continued.)

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